

ZOONOTIC AND OTHER ANIMAL DISEASES OF CONCERN IN MARYLAND

Table 1. New or Ongoing Morbidity or Mortality Animal or Zoonotic Disease Events

Estimated first onset	Estimated end date	Jurisdiction affected	Species affected	Diagnosis	Estimated # of cases to date	Lead agency	Comment
February 4, 2014	Potentially ongoing	26 States	Human	<i>Salmonella</i> Infantis or <i>Salmonella</i> Newport	Maryland - 2	DHMH	See below
February 21, 2014	Potentially ongoing	31 States	Human	<i>Salmonella</i> Cotham	Maryland - 3	DHMH	See page 2
January 11, 2014	Potentially ongoing	18 States	Human	<i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium	Maryland - 1	DHMH	See page 2

For questions regarding specific disease events, please contact the lead agency noted. This contact information is for use by Maryland veterinarians and health professionals:

MDA - Maryland Department of Agriculture: ahops.mda@maryland.gov, 410-841-5810

DHMH - Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Zoonotic and Vector-borne Diseases: dhmh.czvbd@maryland.gov, 410-767-5649

DNR - Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Fish & Wildlife Health Program, FWhp@dnr.state.md.us, 410-226-5193

Multiple, ongoing Salmonella outbreaks associated with zoonotic transmission, U.S., 2014

CDC is collaborating with public health, veterinary, and agriculture officials in affected states and with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to investigate several national outbreaks of salmonellosis associated with zoonotic transmission. These include:

Multistate Outbreak of Human *Salmonella* Infantis and *Salmonella* Newport Infections Linked to Live Poultry in Backyard Flocks

As of May 27, 2014, a total of 126 persons infected with the outbreak strains of *Salmonella* Infantis or *Salmonella* Newport have been reported from 26 states, including two from Maryland. Of these, 35% of ill persons have been hospitalized, and no deaths have been reported. Epidemiologic and trace back findings have linked this outbreak of human *Salmonella* Infantis and *Salmonella* Newport infections to contact with chicks, ducklings, and other live baby poultry from Mt. Healthy Hatcheries in Ohio; 82% of ill people reported contact with live poultry in the

To report cases of disease in:	Contact:
Domestic animals	MDA Animal Health Program Office 410-841-5810 http://mda.maryland.gov/animalHealth/Pages/Diseases.aspx
Wild animals	MD DNR / USDA Wildlife Service Call Center 1-877-463-6497 http://www.wher.org
Humans	DHMH Center for Zoonotic and Vector-borne Diseases 410-767-5649 http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/SitePages/Home.aspx

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Salmonella Infantis and Salmonella Newport Infections (continued)

week before their illness began. Findings of multiple traceback investigations of live baby poultry from homes of ill persons have identified Mt. Healthy Hatcheries in Ohio as the source of chicks and ducklings. This is the same mail-order hatchery that has been associated with multiple outbreaks of *Salmonella* infections linked to live poultry in past years, including in 2012 and 2013.

Multistate Outbreak of Human Salmonella Cotham Infections Linked to Contact with Pet Bearded Dragons

As of April 21, 2014, a total of 132 persons infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Cotham have been reported from 31 states since February 21, 2012, including three from Maryland; 58% of ill persons are children 5 years of age or younger and 42% of ill persons have been hospitalized. No deaths have been reported. Epidemiologic, laboratory, and traceback findings have linked this outbreak of *Salmonella* infections to contact with pet bearded dragons purchased from multiple stores in different states. Antibiotic resistance testing was performed on three *Salmonella* Cotham isolates; Of the three isolates collected from ill persons, one (33%) was resistant to ceftriaxone, an antibiotic used to treat serious *Salmonella* infections.

Multistate Outbreak of Human Salmonella Typhimurium Infections Linked to Frozen Feeder Rodents

As of May 13, 2014, a total of 37 persons infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Typhimurium have been reported from 18 states since January 11, 2014, including one from Maryland; 15% of ill persons have been hospitalized, and no deaths have been reported. Epidemiologic, laboratory, and traceback findings have linked this outbreak of *Salmonella* infections to contact with frozen feeder rodents packaged by Reptile Industries, Inc. Feeder rodents may include mice, rats, or other rodents of different sizes and ages. Feeder rodents are used to feed some pet reptiles and amphibians.

Testing conducted by the Oregon State Public Health Laboratory isolated the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Typhimurium in one sample of unused frozen mice, packaged by Reptile Industries, Inc., taken from an ill person's home in Oregon. Testing conducted by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) identified the outbreak strain in two frozen feeder rodent samples collected during an FDA investigation at the Reptile Industries, Inc. facility. On May 20, 2014, FDA issued a warning to pet owners who have purchased frozen rodents packaged by Reptile Industries, Inc. since January 11, 2014, advising that these products have the potential to be contaminated with *Salmonella*. Reptile Industries, Inc. packages frozen rodents for PetSmart stores nationwide and are sold under the brand name Arctic Mice. CDC recommends that pet owners do not use frozen rodents packaged by Reptile Industries, Inc. purchased since January 11, 2014.

To learn more about these outbreaks, including important prevention tips, please visit:
<http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/outbreaks-2014.html>.

Protect Pet Health

The Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) has launched a “**Protect Pet Health**” initiative, developed in partnership with our State Tobacco Quitline vendor, Alere Wellbeing, Inc., to educate pet owners and the community about the risks of secondhand smoke to pets. Many pet owners are unaware that secondhand smoke can be harmful to pet health; animals living with a tobacco user are more likely to die of cancer, nicotine poisoning, and tobacco-related illnesses.

Eye-catching posters promoting the benefits of protecting the health of tobacco users' pets have been developed and will be distributed to local health departments. Posters are available upon request by veterinarians and other members of the community at large. To view and request posters, please visit: <http://www.smokingstopshere.com/order-materials/>. Local health department staff members are encouraged to display the posters at their public animal anti-rabies clinics and at other public health events in the community.



Animals living with a tobacco user are more likely to die of cancer, nicotine poisoning, and tobacco-related illnesses. The Maryland Tobacco Quitline can help you quit tobacco to protect your pet's health—and your own. A Quit Coach® will support you over the phone and online. You may receive free nicotine patches or gum. Enroll today.

It's FREE. It's confidential. It works.

1.800.QUIT.NOW (1.800.784.8669)
www.smokingstopshere.com



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Protect Pet Health (continued)

The **Maryland Tobacco Quitline, 1-800-QUIT-NOW** (1-800-784-8669), is a completely free service provided by DHMH. The Quitline provides evidenced-based counseling to assist Marylanders ages 13 years and older in quitting tobacco use, with a 97% satisfaction rate. The "Quit Coaches" are Masters-educated, highly trained professionals who provide live tobacco cessation counseling services 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Maryland residents can call the Quitline for free assistance from a Quit Coach either online or by phone. To learn more about the Quitline, please visit: www.SmokingStopsHere.com.

Tick-borne Disease Awareness Month – May 2014

Governor O'Malley proclaimed May 2014 as Tick-borne Disease Awareness Month in Maryland, so as to raise awareness about tick-borne diseases and their prevention. The proclamation can be reviewed at: <http://dhmh.maryland.gov/newsroom1/Documents/Tick-borne%20Awareness%20Month%20Proclamation%202014.pdf>

Lyme disease, one of many tick-borne diseases, is the third most common communicable disease reported in the state of Maryland, and nearly 1,200 Lyme disease cases were reported in 2013. Other tick-borne diseases that can be found in Maryland include: babesiosis, ehrlichiosis, anaplasmosis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and tularemia.

Helpful resources regarding tickborne diseases include the following:

- The Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Zoonotic and Vector-borne Diseases website for Lyme disease. The website includes information related to tick-borne disease prevention, treatment, proper removal of ticks, and counts of reported cases in Maryland: <http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/SitePages/lyme-disease.aspx>.

Also on this site are:

- ♦ A newly developed **Tick Bite Notification Form** for summer camps to use as a notification tool to parents for children who encounter ticks. The form includes information regarding submitting the tick for identification to the Maryland Department of Agriculture.
- ♦ **Maryland Get Ticked Off** brochures and posters for the general public.
- ♦ DHMH poster for healthcare providers- **Looking for a bull's eye rash? Look again - erythema migrans can take many forms.**
- DHMH fact sheets for babesiosis, ehrlichiosis and anaplasmosis, Lyme disease, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and tularemia, found at: phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/SitePages/fact-sheets.aspx
- Maryland Department of Agriculture Tick Identification Service: <http://www.mda.state.md.us/plants-pests/Documents/tickid.pdf>
- **CDC Reference Manual—Tick-borne Diseases of the United States (PDF format)**, found at: <http://www.cdc.gov/lyme/resources/TickborneDiseases.pdf>
- CDC tick-borne diseases website: <http://www.cdc.gov/ticks/diseases/>
- CDC Healthy Pets Healthy People website: <http://www.cdc.gov/healthypets/index.html>



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Educational Materials Available—Rabies and Tickborne Diseases

The Center for Zoonotic and Vector-borne Diseases (CZVBD) at the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) has developed educational brochures and posters. These include the Maryland Get Ticked Off (MGTO) materials, which describe prevention measures for tick-borne diseases, and the Get Mad About Rabies (GMAR) brochure and our new GMAR poster, both of which provide information about rabies prevention. With the exception of the GMAR poster, all of the above items are available in both English and Spanish, and are great to display in your reception area or at events.

Please contact our office to request materials at 410-767-5649 or dhmh.czvbd@maryland.gov.



Get Mad About Rabies!

What is rabies?

- Rabies is a viral disease that attacks the nervous system of all mammals
- Rabies is nearly always fatal once symptoms appear
- Raccoons, skunks, foxes, cats, and bats are the most common rabid animals in Maryland

How is rabies spread?

- Rabies virus is in the saliva of infected animals and is spread by a bite
- Being scratched or having saliva come in contact with eyes, nose, mouth or open wounds may also be rabies exposures

Can I tell if an animal has rabies?

- Changes in an animal's behavior may indicate rabies
 - Wild animals may act friendly
 - Domestic animals may become aggressive
- Rabid animals may stagger, drool, or become paralyzed

What if I have been bitten or exposed?

- Get the name and address of the animal's owner
 - If there is no owner, remember what the animal looks like
- Immediately wash the wound thoroughly with soap and water
- Seek medical attention promptly
- Report the bite or exposure to your local animal control agency, health department, or police

Protect your family and pets!

- Have your dogs, cats, and ferrets vaccinated regularly
- Do not let pets roam free
- Enjoy wildlife from a distance
- Teach children to stay away from animals they don't know
- Cover garbage cans securely and do not leave pet food outside
- Prevent bats from entering your home

MARYLAND
Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Annie P. Shriver, Governor Anthony S. Brown, Lt. Governor
Hilda M. Jackson, M.D., Secretary

Center for Zoonotic and Vector-Borne Diseases
<http://www.dhmh.maryland.gov/ODDOR/CZVBD/506Pages/rabies.aspx>

Contact your local health department at:

MARYLAND ANIMAL RABIES CASES, 2014

Table 2. New (confirmed since the previous Bulletin) and Cumulative Rabies Cases, Week Ending May 31, 2014

Jurisdiction	Bat Total (New)	Cat Total (New)	Cow Total (New)	Dog Total (New)	Fox Total (New)	Groundhog Total (New)	Raccoon Total (New)	Skunk Total (New)	Other Total (New)	Total (New)
Allegany							2(1)			2(1)
Anne Arundel	4(3)				1(1)		10(4)			15(8)
Baltimore							5(5)			5(5)
Baltimore City	1				2		2(1)			5(1)
Calvert							1			1
Caroline								1		1
Carroll		2(1)					3(2)	1(1)		6(4)
Cecil										
Charles					1(1)		2(1)			3(2)
Dorchester							3			3
Frederick		2			1(1)		5(4)	1		9(5)
Garrett							1(1)			1(1)
Harford							7(3)			7(3)
Howard		1(1)			1		3(2)			5(3)
Kent										
Montgomery	1(1)				1		11(7)			13(8)
Prince George's	1(1)				4(2)		2(1)			7(4)
Queen Anne's							3(2)			3(2)
Somerset							3(2)			3(2)
St. Mary's										
Talbot							3			3
Washington		1(1)			1(1)		4(1)			6(3)
Wicomico							1			1
Worcester					1(1)		5(2)			6(3)
Total (New)	7(5)	6(3)			13(7)		76(39)	3(1)		105(55)

Other:

For complete animal rabies data:

<http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/OIDEOR/CZVBD/SitePages/Home.aspx>

To view previous issues of the Maryland One Health Bulletin (MOHB):

<http://mda.maryland.gov/animalHealth/Pages/md-one-health.aspx>

Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Weekly Public Health and Emergency Preparedness Bulletin:

<http://preparedness.dhmh.maryland.gov/SitePages/Public%20Health%20And%20Emergency%20Preparedness%20Bulletins.aspx>

National Wildlife Health Center New and Ongoing Wildlife Mortality Events Nationwide:

http://www.nwhc.usgs.gov/mortality_events?ongoing.jsp

U.S. Livestock and Poultry Disease Events and Trends:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/banner/help?1dmy&uril=wcm%3apath%3a%2FAPHIS_Content_Library%2FSA_Our_Focus%2FSA_Animal_Health

Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Weekly Influenza Report:

<http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/influenza/fluwatch/SitePages/Home.aspx0>